

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

VOL. XXII

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLOR., THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1894.

NUMBER 17.

GREAT NORTHERN.

The System Effectually Tied Up by the Strike.

FURTHER COMPLICAT'ONS ARSE.

The Railway Union Men Have a Quarrel Among Themselves—The Brotherhood Men Ready to Work If Union Men are Employed.

mons was a disreputable character, and that will probably be arranged by Ger- made false affidavits in pension claims for many.

Van Leuven. The defense also moved to dismiss the indictments, because they were based on private papers taken from a letter in box in Van Leuven's office by Watkinson, while Deputy United States Marshal Goodwin held a revolver at Van Leuven's head. The government moved to strike out this motion, because the question of the competency of evidence obtained by duress could not be raised in a motion to quash. Judge Shiras took the government's motion under advisement. Van Leuven will be tried at Winona, Minn., in June on 20 indictments found at Minneapolis.

A DECISION REACHED.

The Fire and Police Controversy Ended by the Supreme Court.

Denver, April 16.—The long police brawl contest ended to-day with the decision of the Supreme Court, which upholds Governor Waite's claim that he had the legal right to remove Martin and Orr. A writ of certiorari was overruled, and the defendant given until tomorrow noon to give possession to McMillan and Barnes. The costs of the proceedings were taxed against the retiring members. The opinion reviews the history of the case and declares that the defendants could not legally show that they had been removed for political reasons when the cause alleged was stated in writing, and was upon its face a just cause for removal. The answer made by them was held to be insufficient in law.

The situation is becoming hourly more complicated. The conductors, men and engineers, all Brotherhood men, express their willingness to go to work at once, but in the same breath insist that they will not work with non-union men. This leaves the company in a quandary, which is no easier to solve than if it had to change an entirely new face.

A further complication has arisen. The American Railway Union, which is being bought by the Brotherhood, and the Great Northern company, has a fight among its own members. Vice-President Hogan, of the American Railway Union, said this afternoon that the strike on the Minnesota lines was premature, and that Hogan, the organizer, had acted hastily. The officers of the conductors and trainmen have formerly declared against the strike. In a letter addressed to General Manager Case Chairman Braiden, of the Order of Railway Clerks, and Chairman Clark of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, say:

"The vote of the men in accordance with the laws of our organization and the clear agreement between the legal representatives of the men and the general manager had not been completed when everything was interrupted by the present trouble, in which our organizations have no part. We repeat that it will receive no recognition by our men whatever from us or the organizations we represent."

With regard to the transportation of the United States mails over the Great Northern line, the situation appears to be one of wait and see. Local mails are about as usual, but the towns and stations on the line of the Great Northern and have been in that condition for about one week. On the other hand, as to the through mail service, or at least by far the largest volume of it, the Northern Pacific is maintaining it. The through mail that has been brought over the Great Northern is being brought around by way of the Northern Pacific, even the Canadian mail, so that the interruption in that regard is not serious. The United States postoffice department is watching the situation carefully, and has on the ground the assistant general superintendent of the rail mail service, who is watching the situation. There is no such special organization as the Northern mail, and one can with confidence draw a conclusion as to what will happen in the mail of the country. It may, therefore, be seen that the mail will be brought to the mail service of the both lines as far as possible.

GEORGE P. BEMIS, Mayor. Mayor Bemis expressed himself forcibly to the men in which the army has been treated in Council Bluffs, and one can with confidence draw a conclusion as to what will happen in the mail of the country. It may, therefore, be seen that the mail will be brought to the mail service of the both lines as far as possible.

Omaha Comes to the Relief of the Distressed Throng.

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General Kelly seemed discouraged and down-hearted. Several of his men are very sick and have no shelter, and are camped on the bare ground. It rained a good part of the day and the situation is very bad.

WEX CAX DOLLARS.

What is Thought in that Republic about Wolcott's Scheme.

Washington, April 16.—The quiet effort undertaken by the Mexican government two months ago, as disclosed at the time by Minister Romero's interview in the United States, to find through its diplomatic representatives what were the prospects of reviving the international monetary conference, and the implied threat contained therein that Mexico and other American nations having a silver standard might be unable to meet their obligations to European bondholders if that metal continued to be depreciated, seem not to have been without results.

In this connection the official consideration of the silver question by the German financial authorities doubtless had its influence, and the call for a silver conference to meet in London May 4, with Hon. Arthur Balfour and others prominent in opposition to the Rosebery cabinet, has given Mexico and other countries interest considerable encouragement.

THE BRITISH CABINET.

The possibility that the present British cabinet will not last much longer than the date upon which the London conference is expected to adjourn, is thought to lend additional significance to the announcement on good authority that Lord Rosebery may assent to the participation of India in the international conference on the silver standard.

Pension Fraud Cases.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 17.—The Van Leuven pension fraud cases were continued to-day on the strength of affidavits by Dr. Simmons and two of Van Leuven's servant girls that Van Leuven has been sick and disabled at intervals for the past two days at his home in Lime Springs. The government presented the counter affidavits of Pension Examiner Waite and Charles Albright, formerly a clerk in Van Leuven's office, that Sim-

mons was a disreputable character, and that will probably be arranged by Ger- made false affidavits in pension claims for many.

This is exactly what Mexico has been waiting for, as it believes that country the necessity for issuing the law to which the South and Central American nations had already signified their intention to respond, for a meeting in the City of Mexico in August for the purpose to take steps to prevent the further depreciation of bonds held in countries having the single gold standard.

SEVEN OF VANCE.

The Arrangements Made for his Funeral.

Washington, April 16.—At noon to-day, upon the assembling of the two houses of congress, the body of Senator Vance will be taken from the residence to the capitol, and at 2 o'clock will lie in state in the marble room. At 4 o'clock brief services will be conducted in the chamber of the Senate.

After the services the remains will be taken to the station of the Richmond and Danville road, where they will remain until 10:45, under a guard composed of North Carolinians employed by the various departments. At the time indicated a special car attached to the southern express will leave the city. The funeral party will reach Raleigh at 10:30 Tuesday morning and the body will lie in state at the capitol building until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the train will be taken for Asheville.

LET IT BE BURNED.

The Public Wants No More of the Breckinridge Case.

Washington, April 16.—A series of resolutions adopted yesterday by the Women's Protective League of this city, in opposition to the expulsion of Representative Breckinridge of Kentucky are likely to be ignored by the House. Under the rules they will, when offered, be sent to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

One of the leading members of the Judiciary Committee said this morning, in speaking of the action of the Women's League: "There is nothing the House can do in the matter. It was a civil suit, not a criminal suit. The seduction of Miss Pollard is an incident in a suit brought for a breach of promise to marry the plaintiff. The House cannot take cognizance of such suits. If we did," he added, with a smile, "we would be likely to lose a great part of our membership. If Breckinridge had been tried and condemned for seduction, the action of the House, if it took any, would depend upon the laws of the State where the act was committed."

You are safe in saying that the House will do nothing in the matter. The public, as well as the House, have had all they want of it."

A NEW POPULIST DAILY.

Wheeler Rushes in Where McMichael Failed to Tread.

Denver, April 16.—The Rocky Mountain News of to-day says that B. Clark Wheeler, of Aspen, the son-in-law of Gov. George Waite, and the publisher of The Times of that city, has secured the United Press franchise for Denver, and will assume the management of the Daily Populist. It is said he will remove to Denver the fine plant which he used for the Salt Lake Times. It is also understood that several Populist gentlemen in the city have perfected a plan by which a stock company may be formed to place the Populist on a sound basis, and which will probably be made public shortly. J. W. Wheeler, M. A. C. Fish and J. W. Monk are interested in the latter project, but they will take no steps if Senator Wheeler desires to occupy the field.

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DECA'S PLATE.

SNAP POX IS NOW ENDERIC IN THE WOMEN'S FAIR CITY.

OSCAR'S ARE OVERPOWERED.

A Second House-to-House Canvas Made by the Police—All Available City Funds Turned Over to the Health Department.

CRIPPLE CREEK.

Latest News from El Paso's Great Gold Camp.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, April 16.—The Manager of the Something Good, one of the Ada Co.'s properties, is now driving south on the vein. No values of any consequence have been found as yet, but as the boys say, "It is a great 'looker.'"

The Gould people have a pleasant surprise in store for their friends, and the mining world generally. Very little has been publicly known about their operations. In a forty-foot shaft on the No. 20 vein they have a vein opened the whole width of the shaft, nine-tenths of which is crystalized quartz, as handsome as anything to be seen in the whole district. Near the surface a large quantity of iron pyrite was uncovered which contained very little of value, but as depth has been attained this has given place to cleaner quartz, so that the management now asserts that the greater portion of the vein matter will pay for treatment at the mill.

The management of the Ada company are quite elated over the finding of a considerable body of quartz of much better looking grade than anything heretofore taken from the district.

At a meeting of the city council to-night James W. Marshall was elected city marshal. He was formerly a resident of Denver, and figured there some time ago in police circles.

Five or six inches of snow fell this morning, most of which remains on the ground. The weather is cold.

A Contest Postponed.

Minneapolis, April 17.—The contest which was to have taken place last night between "Shadow" Maher and Dodge, the colored wonder, was postponed to April 26, owing to Maher having a sore shoulder. Bert H. Benton, of Boston, who is manager, Dick Moore, has signed bonds for a year's engagement. Mr. Benton says he will be a good competitor any lightweight champion in the United States for \$1,000 a side. A challenge from Dodge to the winner of the Welter-Tarney fight at the Crib Club, Boston, on April 16, will be read at the ring side.

Bad for the Railroads.

Fort Wayne, Ind., April 17.—The threatened strike of coal miners April 21 is going to play havoc with the railroads in this vicinity. The supply of fuel will be reduced and the lines that have no coal in stock will have hard work to keep their trains going. The changes are that the strike will be an extended one and will last for several months. All of the local roads are devoting their time to getting a supply of coal out of the striking districts. Coal cars loaded to the top are being pulled into the yards and side-tracked for future use.

Republiks 13, Democrats 1.

Peoria, Ill., April 17.—The election yesterday resulted in a sweeping victory for the Republicans, the electorate of the seven candidates balanced for the feature of the contest was the defeat of Simpson, regular Republican candidate in the Third ward, by Francis, independent Republican. Simpson is a scoundrel and a disreputable character generally. The new council will stand, in Democratic 1 Democrat.

Short in her Accounts.

Fort Scott, Kan., April 17.—An expert investigation of the books of City Treasurer Mrs. E. R. Pollard of this city, the only female city treasurer in the State, makes it appear that she is \$1,200 short to her accounts. She has been suspended pending further investigation, and her bondsman have taken the matter up. It is not thought she has been dishonest, but that the shortage is due to some one having obtained money by illegal means.

Cable Car Held Up.

San Francisco, April 17.—The holding up of a Hayes street cable car this morning by masked robbers in a thickly populated district makes the second robbery of the kind here within the last four days. The robbers this morning took all the valuable of the gripman, conductor and the lone passenger, two watches and about \$50. They escaped. Two men are under arrest for the first robbery, which took place on the San Bruno road Sunday night.

Harvard's Branch Observatory.

Flagstaff, Ariz., April 17.—The recommendation of Professor A. E. Douglass of Harvard, who has been here several weeks looking for a suitable site for an observatory, that the astronomical conditions here are the best in the territory, has been acted on by General Lowell, of Boston, who will furnish the money to build. The observatory will be a branch of Harvard.

Aquidaban Sunken.

Montevideo, April 17.—The officials of the Brazilian legation here have received a dispatch saying the rebel war ship, Aquidaban, formerly flag ship of De Melo, has been sunk off Santa Catharine.

Big Wool Clip.

Antonito, Colo., April 16.—Hon. J. Nestor Ortiz has sold his wool clip of 1803 to Goss, Blackwell & Co., at Las Vegas, at 10 cents per pound. The clip fills over 20 cars.

COPIER SIGNED

WITHOUT PRECEDENT

GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Citizens Are All Disfranchised, Yet They Are Mostly Politicians—The Associated Democratic Clubs—The Coxey Movement Defined by a Populist.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Apr. 9.—Government and society in the District of Columbia are organized upon a system quite unknown elsewhere. The social and political twine and intertwine pursuant to law purely local, and along with the queer canons of both go minor distinctions in church, business, art and education which make it a wild kaleidoscope. The social system has also a canine clientele. As each change of party rule changes nearly all the society leaders, the



SECRETARY LAWRENCE GARDNER, successively lower ranks, take their tone from those, and so the whole social atmosphere becomes alternately Democratic and Repub. can.

Without Self Government.

This District is now the only civil division of the world in which an English-speaking people is utterly without self-government. There is not one of the British crown cities in which the people do not have a little more representation than they do here, and as to the British colonies which have parliamentary government—well, they do not differ materially from our states. In fact, it is said, by jurists that there is no precedent for the peculiar system of government that prevails here, although it has been imitated in some of the southern states, notably Florida, where the cities are put under the government of commissioners, and some southern men think that the black districts in some of the states will eventually be put under similar forms of government. But execration as to the future is idle. For the present we can only say that this government is without precedent or parallel, and that this is the only place where the Republican party deprived any one of the right to vote during its long lease of power.

The paradox comes in when we consider that without self-government this is the most interesting political district in the nation, if not in the world, and even the old residents and business men of the city seem to take their politics with an energy at the fever because of their personal disengagement.

The Heavenly Twins.

Two Democratic horsemen of the city are Mr. Lawrence Gardner and James A. Albert A. Wilson, both heavy bodied men, with a tendency to the development of double chins, who might pass for under-studies of President Cleveland. Their resemblance to him and each other is in general outline rather than feature and is such that they are sometimes jocularly known as "the heavenly twins." Mr. Gardner is now secretary of the congressional campaign committee and of the Association of Democratic Clubs, both of which have headquarters in the annex to Wilson's house, and it is taken for granted that the national Democratic committee will remain in its headquarters there for some time. The congressional committee is recognized consists of nine senators and one representative from each state and territory, outsiders being called in when there are no Democratic representatives. Thus Mr. Dudley B. Madison, George A. Oldham, Mr. H. A. Coffeen, Wyoming, and Mr. A. J. Adams, the Indian Territory, so long as its political or civil position is undetermined, Mr. Gardner is among the most active and successful business men of the District. Mr. Wilson has long been a most ardent supporter of Mr. Cleveland, and it was on the boards that he was to have something uncommonly nice during the latter's former administration. He did not get it, and though the statement is again made as if by authority he has certainly not got it yet.

A Dazzling Throng.

It was a great day or rather a great night for the Democrats of the District when the committee rooms were opened, and the array of official greatness was truly dazzling. The president did not appear, but the vice president, all the members of the cabinet save two, the racing members of the house and many prominent party men from all over the country were there. It is no secret that the Democrats expect pretty sure victory in the close states this year, and that they intend to begin early and leave nothing undone to secure the next house. In fact, they have already begun. Democratic clubs from Puget sound to Key West and from the St. Johns to San Diego have been erected to get themselves into groups and communicate with the national headquarters here, which is to be the national headquarters of all the clubs in the country. All members of the congressional committee who cannot give time for a needed cuties have given place to men who can, and documents are already being prepared to suit the existing political situation. Indeed, many have already been signed, and the workers are rapidly getting their hands in.

Distinguished Balladists.

Contemporaneous with the opening of committee work for the campaign was the reopening of social festivities after Lent, and both started off with great eclat. It is noticeable however that a very large proportion of the entertainments are for permanent charities and local institutions of one sort or another. Among these are the concerts at the residence of Senator and Mrs. Bissell for the benefit of the Home for Incurables, the rendition of "King Arthur" by the Masons and Wigwam of Philadelphie for the benefit of the Children's hospital, the charity ball, and other entertainments, and Mrs. Farley's waxworks or the St. John's orphans and the like for entertainment for the benefit of the Home for Incurables, the home of Andrew Jackson.

The first name, the concert by Mrs. Bissell, is the first entertainment by the wife of a cabinet officer in the present administration, and the singing of

DID YOU SEE

A TWO STORY CLIFF PALACE HANGING TO A COLORADO CRAG.

Edith Sessions Tupper Among the Clouds Cleaving Peaks of the Rocky Mountains. The Prehistoric Race of the New World. The Valley of the Gila.

[Special Correspondence.]

DENVER, Apr. 10.—There is no need to go abroad for scenes, ruins or antiquities while Colorado beckons the tourist to her canyons, gorges, cloud cleaving peaks, art prehistoric and mysterious cliff ruins. There is now the new world, must be after all, when there are outcrops of the purpose of which no historian can discover, and whose structure is unknown over famous savannas.

There are two small cliff dwellings to be seen from the Rio Grande Southern road, but so closely do they resemble the leaves of pine up root that it is only the accustomed eye which can readily distinguish them. The most celebrated of the cliff dwellings are found in the vast Manos canyon and its tributaries, west of Durango. The visitor can reach them by horseback from Manos station. It is also possible to drive to them. There are men who make it their business to conduct parties to view these ruins. It is a pretty rough jaunt for a woman and necessitates some climbing, but those western men know how to smooth all difficulties for the ladies.

Perched nearly 1,000 feet above the valley, clinging like a nest to the limb of a lofty tree, stands one of the most famous of the cliff dwellings, a two story palace, so called, of stone cut sandstone. The rooms are about 15 by 5 inches and are correctly adjusted in mortar which is hard as the stone. The ceiling of the cliff forms the floor of this dwelling, and the roof is made of the vast overhanging mountain. On the ground floor are three rooms. These rooms have built on walls of faced stone. There are traces of a door which a century ago separated the two stories. Each of the stories is about 6 feet high and the rooms on both floors are plastered and painted a dull terra cotta with a white glaze. The windows are square openings, and the view of the great Manos valley from here is sublime.

The cliff palaces of the Mesa Verde, that vast plain which stretches north of the Manos canyon, are on a most extensive

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Literary Department.

MARCELLA.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's new book, just published by the MacMillans, is a fair success as a much interest and discussion as Robert Esmere. It is certainly far more worthy of both, aside from the fact that Robert Esmere was practical yester book. In its artistic methods it represents a great advance over the earlier books, and also over David Grieve. Mr. Hamilton W. Ward has gone so far as to say that in this book Mrs. Ward has altogether emancipated herself from the criticism that spoiled Robert Esmere as a work of art, and has produced a novel which for the human interest of it will rank with those of George Eliot.

Robert Esmere was a treatise on one of the religious problems of the day, hung on a thread of story. David Grieve was a much more artistic and dramatic presentation, in the form of a novel, of the author's views on the problem of the sexes. To many readers, Marcella will seem to be a story of contemporary socialism, rather than a story of the development of Marcella's character as influenced by various phases of the socialist agitation. The relations between rich and poor, between landlord and tenant, between employer and employee, are made so prominent; the spread of socialism, in its various phases, so carefully outlined; the effect of socialist schemes on the people to whom they are applied, and on the people who apply them, so fully worked out; the various sorts of socialist are so graphically described, that the total impression of the book is rather that of a study in socialism than of a study of human character. To put it in another way, when one is done with the book and looks back at it as a whole, one thinks rather of the answer it gives to the question, what can socialism do for the human family as it exists, than of Marcella and the people who influenced her.

While this is true, or seems so to the present writer to be true, there is no denying that the book has a great interest as a human document, entirely irrespective of the general question of the effects of socialism on humanity in general. The author has evidently made the attempt to treat of socialism on y, or at any rate mainly, as it affects the characters of the human beings she has created. In other words, she has striven to make the individual human interest stronger than the interest in the social problem which is presented. It is an extremely interesting attempt, but we cannot agree with the distinguished critic above mentioned that it has been entirely successful.

There is a curious resemblance between Mrs. Ward and George Eliot in their didacticism, but with an equally curious difference. George Eliot grew more didactic with each succeeding novel, while Mrs. Ward grows less so. "Adam Bede" is a better novel than "Daniel Deronda"; "Marcella" is a better novel than "Robert Esmere." "Adam Bede" is in one sense a study of the same problem that is presented in "David Grieve," but it is a great deal more human—we are interested in the people themselves and what happens to them, and not in the author's solution of the problem. In "Marcella" we are interested in the people too, but we are never allowed to forget the problem.

The plot of Marcella is very simple. It is the old stock plot of "The Duchess." Two people become engaged without any sufficient notion on the part of the girl as to what tremendous responsibilities she is assuming. There is a misunderstanding and they part, he to go to the ends of the earth, after the manner of Englisman in novels when anything is the matter with them, she to discover, after much trial, what really is; and then there comes an understanding, and they live happy ever after. It is unnecessary to say that the resemblance to the Duchess ceases at the plot. It is a good stock plot, has served many a novelist, and will serve many another. It is the way in which it is worked out that makes the difference.

Marcella herself is a very fine character. She reminds one of Dorotie, in Middlemarch, but she is more stormy, more passionate, more thoroughly alive, touched life at more points. High-strung, sensitive, inexperienced, with an unhappy girlhood behind her, and little sympathy from those of her own family, she hangs herself upon him as she finds him, with a passionate desire to do something noble and great.

The charm of her proud and sensitive spirit against the bars of circumstance and tradition is magnificently portrayed, and the results of the struggle on her own character are subtly wrought out. She finds that facts are too strong for theories, but she never loses her faith in human nature. Her almost nature is pure gold, and the fiery trial to which she is subjected only burns away the cross.

Her lover, Alcibiades Redburn, may possibly be objected to because he is too perfect; but he is a together possible, and he is a splendid specimen of the English aristocrat at his best. More interesting, though not by any means more admirable, is the false lover, Harry Warburton. In him, Mrs. Ward has, we think, created a new type in fiction. He never saw a tyro.

THREE WOMEN NOVELISTS.

A Reaction Against the Neurotic School of Fiction.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, April 9.—It is announced that the forthcoming edition of the latest of the novels of Mrs. Humphry Ward will be the largest first edition of any work of fiction since George Eliot's "Middlemarch" was published. In fact, the extraordinary demand for booksellers in the United States and Great Britain compels the publishers of the work to postpone the date of publication more than two months.

MEET CAPTAIN.

NEW YORK, April 9.—It is announced that the day after the author of "A Yellow Aster" will be ex-
pected to put the novel upon the market. Mrs. Ward's earnings from this book add to those which she has received from "David Grieve" and "Robert Esmere," will make her a wealthy woman and can be compared only with the earnings of Dickens and George Eliot. "Middlemarch" did not receive so much for all its novels as Mrs. Ward will gain from her three stories.

The interest in this novel has been so great that the critics of the leading newspapers and writers for the magazines have besieged the publishers for advance copies, and one very unusual paper has already been published in a review, while a number of studies of the novel have been made of the public interest in the story's justice, and that it will probably take rank with the greatest novels produced in the English language.

There has been a great deal of comment over a recent development of action literature by such works as "The Heavenly Twins," "A Superious Woman" and "A Yellow Aster." These novels, each of them written by a married woman, have done a very great sale, but there are indications that a very real reaction has begun against the neurotic novel, such as those are, and it is expected that this story of "Marcella" by Mrs. Ward will do very much to hasten this reaction.

In one of the most ably edited news papers of this country there appeared recently a very brilliant criticism of such works as "The Heavenly Twins" and "A Superious Woman." The article strips off the mask behind which the motive of these books was hidden and reveals it to be really a most distressing and most mysterious purpose on the part of certain able though misguided women. The writer adds, if it were true now that women are so completely monopolizing the field of romantic and neurotic fiction that as their ability to write increases their motives and lessons deteriorate. That this is not so is not denied, indicated by the unusual interest with which the publication of this latest work of Mrs. Ward has created, by the very great attention which is being attracted to the latest serial of Mrs. Margaret Delant, which is now running in the Atlantic Monthly, and by the extraordinary talent for sustained work of the brilliant writer Miss Mary Wixons, the latest in her latest serial, "Portrait."

The action with these three women are producing of the highest quality of art, splendid dramatic power, beauty in every way, and justifies the claims of those who have been asserting that the great novelists of this and the next generation are to women who have wrested the laurels from men. Some of the ablest critics believe that there are still capable of writing a story of permanent quality, but that men of such capacity have been tempted into other fields of endeavor where the promises of influence and wealth seem to be greater.

We may hear something of a young American author during the year. He has written a short story of some 20,000 words and has it rejected by 15 publishers. It came back to him the last time so maimed and dingy that he was almost ashamed to send it out again, but he determined to try once more and sent it to the editor of St. Nicholas. In a few days he received a note from Mrs. Dodge saying that at St. Nicholas would accept with very great delight the story and would begin its publication on an early day. These numbers are exceptions, and the final acceptance by so fine a critic as Mrs. Dodge indicate, according to the friends, that the story will make a hit.

E. T. HOWARD.

PAY OF ACT-ORS.

Recruiting Rewards of Present Day Story Writers.

Special Correspondence.

BOSTON, April 12.—The appointment of a well-known author as postmaster of a small town near here has again aroused inquiry regarding the pecuniary rewards of literature, for though the lady referred to is known to be "poor," her talents have not been sufficient for her to sustain the emoluments of the comparatively humble office for which she made no personal application.

There is a wide discrepancy between the facts and the general public belief of the profits or lack of them attending literary production. Even the reports of sales, or the number of books disposed to buyers over the counters of the shop or book store, or the newsstand or from the hands of the canvassing agent, are made a mass of contradictions, confusing to the ideas of the ordinary reader.

Miss Frenzy rushes into print earlier through the medium of a picayune advertisement in the kindness of some editorial friend, with the statement that 50,000 copies of her work, price 25 cents, have already been sold. Mr. Solis Camby calls attention to the item that 8,000 copies of his novel, price \$1, have been taken from the publishers, yet the latter has made the most money, for the profits on \$8,000 books are the same ordinarily as those on 72,000 25 cent paper novels.

She has demonstrated also a superior grace of literary womanhood, for few people, no matter what their indifference, can spend a quarter on "leisure reading," will invest four times the sum in a book, even if the universal opinion declares it to be "good."

Royalties on books vary from 5 to 15 per cent on the retail price, from 10 to 15 per cent on the wholesale price, although the general figure is either 10 per cent on the wholesale or retail price.

Thus an author may receive from 5 to 15 cents royalty on a \$1 book. The author thus has been paid only to a very few highly successful authors. Ten per cent of the retail price of a book is a very satisfactory arrangement, so the

writer. The wholesale price is usually from 50 to 75 per cent of the retail price, though some 25 cent books sell for from 10 to 25 cents, etc., when a large edition is issued.

But the financial and literary standing of the publishing house has much to do with all this, and is quite advisable to accept 5 per cent from one publisher rather than 10, 15 or any other fancy figure from another, because the first named will sell 5, 10 or 20 times as many books as the last, owing to its superior facilities for advertising and its energetic methods. Its imprint alone is enough to be a testimonial of the worth of the book.

But there are exceptions to everything, and it is possible that a comparatively unknown "house" on Tremont or Washington street of this city, Fourteenth or Twenty-first street, New York, or Wabash Avenue, Chicago, may be able to do better with a book than Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Houghton is selling many thousands of the books of a man who writes under the pseudonym of Alders Ross, but many first class publishers would not succeed so well now if they cared to handle his productions. A. Gunter was forced by the rejection of his first novel on the part of 10 Boston and New York publishers to become his own printer. A representative of one of the largest publishing corporations in America has said to me, along this firm has millions invested, it can't not have made the success of "Mr. Barnes of New York," for the reason that the author published gave his entire time and attention to that one book, utilizing every known method and originating new ideas to have the people of the United States know of its existence. It is impossible for a publishing house, however great, to make a specialty of any one publication when issuing from two to a dozen books weekly.

All publishers are constantly refusing manuscripts of books that are ultimately great successes and accepting others that are dead failures. They judge by their readers' opinions. They cannot do otherwise. Literature is a trade, or a profession, or a business as you will. There are no more failures, no more successes in this than in the jewelry trade or groceries, for 95 men out of 100 in business fail, but if the writer becomes a success he not only realizes a large sum of money in an inconsiderable short time, but also achieves reputation and praise.

No writer in the United States is more extensively advertised, is more widely known than William Dean Howells, and there are dozens of bookmakers who have realized fortunes as much money. C. W. Eliot has had so \$800, 000 copies of a book that retails from two to three times the price of any of Howell's works, and this volume is but one of his half dozen volumes.

The largest firms of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago have a "list" of bookbinders who guarantee to take from the publishers a certain number—one, two or five copies each—or every work they issue. This is extended in number from 1,000 to 2,500 copies, and thus the publisher is protected from loss, as the number sold will cover the actual expense of publication. The bookbinders make the guarantee because the books are sold to them as "special" rates, and any "live" purveyor of books can dispose of at least one volume.

Literary conditions, however, have changed, and we shall nevermore see the success of such poets as Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant and Holmes, though W. C. Carleton and James Whitcomb Riley have a host of admirers. Though there is an occasional exception like the "John Ward," the "Ben-Hur" and "Prince of India" of General Wallace and the "David" of Andrew Stevenson, sensational novels and the wit and humor of Mark Twain, Bill Nye and M. Quadrics are the appropriation of the great reading public at present, and so our Nascent authors' story writer and maker of delicate verse has become an insignificant phenomenon.

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK.

POOR TIME FOR POETS.

Recruiting Rewards of Present Day Story Writers.

Special Correspondence.

What wonder that the poets of this prosy age regret that themes for making poetry are now so hard to get. Those pleasant rural pictures which for years employed the pen of poets have been crowded out to never come again.

The weary plowman never more shall plod his weary way. He dares a sulky-like affair—a jockey trim and gay.

The sower scattering the seeds afield no more is seen, for that, like all the other work, is done by a machine.

The scythe the mower used to swing is rusting in the shed.

A hired man now whacks the mules that do the work instead.

The merry cradles in the wheat we can no more discern.

One they had and they yielded to a patient right concern.

The plow, the thrasher, with o'er full, upon the old barn floor.

He, too, has left the country, for his usefulness is o'er.

With others he was pushed aside and forced to clear the way.

For mechanism, dull and dry, that rules the land today.

The loom and spinning wheel, which maidens used to play with art.

Have gone, and naught has come to fill their once poetic part.

Stern real rules the age from cradle to the grave.

There is nothing left concerning which the poet's muse may rave.

Since nearly every task today is done by steam or horse,

the poet's theme, has grown too practical, of course.

What may turn there's naught but mechanism, and

And poetry like this is made by a machine.

—Chicago Mail.

Nailing a Lie.

Mother—I do not wish you to have anything to do with him. Why, his salary is only \$8 a week.

Daughter—Oh, ma! Whoever told you that?

Mother—Well, I was told so.

Daughter—Then it is a falsehood. The

salary is getting \$8.50.—New York Press.

ON NEWSPAPER ROW.

RELATIONS OF JOURNALISTS WITH THE PUBLIC IN WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The relations of Washington journalists with congressmen and other public men are constantly changing. They are subject to a singular ebb and flow of alternating sequence of good will and most open war. Sometimes there is quite a close alliance between a party's representatives in congress and journalists of the same party. Then there is sudden change, and many journalists were sharpening their quills for an assault on the administration when the wounding and death of Garfield caused a halt.

The era of good feeling continued through most of Arthur's term, was but slightly broken during Cleveland's first, and again reached its maximum under Harrison. It is needless to recount the changes since, but it may be said to have reached its maximum about the time Garfield was inaugurated. Then there was a sudden change, and many journalists were sharpening their quills for an assault on the administration when the wounding and death of Garfield caused a halt.

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Men Who Stand Well.

If there were a Bradstreet or an R. G. Dun to determine the standing of congressmen so far as their being approachable by journalists is concerned, Senator Cullom would stand well up, and probably be marked with five A's. To one who is not in it, it is a treat to see the senator on the occasions when he rides home in a street car, with a journalist on each side of him and often one or two more hanging to the straps and leaning over him. In the house Mr. Walker of Massachusetts has the reputation of being uncommonly good to those he likes, but given to forming very sudden judgments on newspaper men whom he meets for the first time.

Among the Populists none other excels Jerry Simpson for general geniality, a quickness to catch on to what the correspondent wants, a readiness to give very freely, so far as he will, a polite and easy way of stating that he doesn't propose to give any more. Late Pence in his entertaining moments is very entertaining indeed, and it is almost as good as a comedy to hear him tell how his set works on the Republicans from the silver states.

Tobia Patterson of Tennessee must be classed with Mr. Walker as good to see. There is of course a large number of congressmen who are very communicative with journalists from their own states, but close as claims to all others. Judge Culver is much sought, and his opinions are valued highly, but he seldom says much. General Grosvenor is one of the most genial and approachable gentlemen in the house when he feels like it, but he has as many moods and tenses as a Greek verb. It is only fair to add that he is extremely busy just at present, and his part in the recent controversy has of course added to his—well, I will call it conversational suavity. He is not conspicuous for oratory, but is a firm believer in total depravity of Democrats. In this respect Senators Frye and Chandler are equally orthodox. They are only tolerably communicative to journalists outside of their state and party.

Mr. Funston of Kansas is a very pleasant talker, and so are Messrs. Brookshire and Waugh of Indiana, Stalling and Banchard of Alabama, Dinsmore of Arkansas, Slack, Hitt and Cannon of Illinois, Henderson of Iowa, Boutin of Louisiana and many others. Of all these, however, it must be said, as of the gentlemen named above, that their likes and dislikes are very pronounced, and if they do not like a journalist at first acquaintance he would do well to not trouble them again.

Nestors of Journalism.

The veterans of the press gang are very rarely seen in the gallery or even in the lobby. Of these W. B. Shaw is the Nestor. He was a pioneer from Boston in the days when the great city dailies first began to take discounts by telegram. With him is generally classed General E. V. N. Boynton, who succeeded "Agate" (Whitlaw Reid) soon after the close of the war. He is commissioner of Rock Creek park of this district and of the Chickasawha commission and has some other places of command.

A CLUTTER SENATOR.

Sequence, especially those dealing with the army records, and is no longer on the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette by the now veteran Fred Mussey, who is assisted by Albert Eustace, younger son of the well known Mura.

Other veterans, by comparison with new men at any rate, are John Y. Carson of the Philadelphia Ledger, F. A. Richardson of the Baltimore Sun, William C. MacBride of the Cincinnati Enquirer, Perry S. Heath of the Indianapolis Journal and other papers, Baron Seckendorff of the New York Tribune, Jacob N. Morris of The Rocky Mountain News, the trustee of the press gang, and—

the list of men who have been here many years would stretch out too long.

John Platt in the capitol and how Fred Grant and his friend waited outside the residence of the same minister's home will be avowed intention of pointing him in this "nice wold" since.

Then Came Dan Lamont.</p

